IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

KAREN BARKES individually; TINA)
GROSSMAN as next)
friend of BRITTANY BARKES; TINA)
GROSSMAN as next friend of ALEXANDRA)
BARKES; and KAREN BARKES as administratrix)
of the ESTATE OF CHRISTOPHER BARKES,)
)
Plaintiffs,)
)
v.) Civil Action No.
)
FIRST CORRECTIONAL MEDICAL,) JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
INC.; STANLEY TAYLOR; RAPHAEL)
WILLIAMS; CERTAIN UNKNOWN)
INDIVIDUALEMPLOYEES OF THE STATE OF)
DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF)
CORRECTION; CERTAIN UNKNOWN)
INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES)
OF FIRST CORRECTIONAL MEDICAL,)
INC.; and STATE OF DELAWARE)
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION,)
)
Defendants.)

COMPLAINT

Parties

- 1. Plaintiff Karen Barkes individually is, and at all times relevant hereto was, a resident of Wilmington, Delaware, and was the wife of decedent Christopher Barkes (who is hereinafter sometimes referred to as "Mr. Barkes") at the time of the death of Christopher Barkes.
- 2. Plaintiff Tina Grossman is the mother and next friend of Brittany A. Barkes (hereinafter sometimes referred to as "Brittany," date of birth August 30, 1989) and Alexandra

- M. Barkes (hereinafter sometimes referred to as "Alexandra," date of birth March 9, 1993), who are the children of Christopher Barkes.
- 3. Plaintiff Karen Barkes as Administratrix of the Estate of Christopher Barkes has been appointed Administratrix of the Estate of Christopher Barkes by the New Castle County Register of Wills.
- 4. Defendant Stanley Taylor is the Commissioner of Correction for the State of Delaware, and in that capacity is the Chief Officer of the Department of Correction (the department will hereinafter sometimes be referred to as the "DOC."
- 5. Defendant Raphael Williams is and was at all times relevant hereto the Warden of the Howard R. Young Correctional Institution (which was formerly often referred to as "Gander Hill," and which will hereinafter be referred to as "HRYCI").
- 6. Defendants, unknown individual employees of the DOC, were, on information and belief, involved in the care and custody of Christopher Barkes, either directly or indirectly by virtue of their obligations to properly administer such care and custody, at relevant times hereto.
- 7. Defendant, State of Delaware Department of Correction, is a subdivision of the State of Delaware.
- 8. Defendant, First Correctional Medical, Inc. (hereinafter sometimes referred to as "FCM"), is, on information and belief, a corporation responsible, at all times relevant hereto, for the performance of medical services within HRYCI pursuant to a contract with the State of Delaware.

9. Defendants, unknown individual employees of FCM, were, on information and belief, involved in the care and custody of Christopher Barkes, either directly or indirectly by virtue of their obligations to properly administer such care and custody, at relevant times hereto.

Jurisdiction

10. The United States District Court for the District of Delaware has jurisdiction over the parties and the claims by virtue of the pendency of a federal claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343, and under the principles of ancillary and pendent jurisdiction as well as the supplemental jurisdiction provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

Facts

- 11. Christopher Barkes, whose date of birth was December 12, 1966, was found to have committed suicide at age 37 on or about November 14, 2004, while incarcerated at HRYCI.
- 12. Seven years prior to his suicide, in 1997, Mr. Barkes was involved in an automobile accident while under the influence of alcohol, which accident resulted in the deaths of two other involved parties.
- 13. As a result of his involvement in the aforesaid motor vehicle accident, Mr. Barkes pleaded guilty to two counts of vehicular homicide and was sentenced to two years in prison to be followed by an extended period of probation.
- 14. Mr. Barkes was deeply impacted by the tragic auto accident identified above; psychological reports relating to his frame of mind, generated as a result of treatment he received in the years after the vehicular homicide, indicate that he was wracked with extreme guilt over the deaths that had resulted from the accident, and he had been diagnosed as suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder resulting from that accident.

- 15. As a result of the post-traumatic stress disorder and related guilt, depression, and anxiety, certain alcohol and drug problems of Mr. Barkes were exacerbated, and in November of 2003 he attempted suicide by overdosing on pills, although he survived.
- 16. On information and belief, Mr. Barkes attempted suicide on at least one other occasion while incarcerated at HRYCI.
- 17. In February of 2004, as part of a sentencing order related to, *inter alia*, certain violations of his probation, Mr. Barkes was ordered as follows by the Family Court of the State of Delaware: to continue certain psychiatric day treatment services he was obtaining from Psychotherapeutic Services, Inc.; to attend at least five meetings of Alcoholics Anonymous per week; to be evaluated for emotional and/or psychological problems; and to take such mental health medication as was prescribed.
- 18. On September 10, 2004 while receiving care at Chrisitana Care Hospital, Mr. Barkes tried to kill himself using his IV tubing. Mr. Barkes' probation officers were notified.
- 19. On November 13, 2004 Christopher Barkes was incarcerated at HRYCI for loitering, in violation of his probation.
- 20. During the initial intake of Christopher Barkes, on November 13, 2004, employees of defendant FCM noted that Christopher Barkes took the following medications: Depakote XR, Seroquel and Effexor XR, whose clinical use is to treat depression and bipolar disorder.
- 21. Christopher Barkes was not given any of the above-listed medications by FCM personnel on November 13, 2004 or thereafter.

- 22. The intake form prepared at the time of Mr. Barkes' entry into HRYCI, which was signed by a member of the FCM intake nursing staff, was checked "yes" next to the inquiry, "Have you ever attempted suicide?"
- 23. The initial period of any incarceration is often a critical time for detecting potential suicides, as noted in the Program Statement of the United States Bureau of Prisons relating to suicide prevention.
- 24. Upon information and belief, instead of double-bunking Christopher Barkes (which is to say, housing him with a cellmate) or placing him in a suicide watch cell or "Ram room", Christopher Barkes was housed alone in cell F-122.
- 25. With regard to incarcerated individuals who have a history of suicidal ideation and are believed to be suicidal, the National Commission on Correctional Health Care ("NCCHC") calls for double-bunking and constant supervision.
- 26. Upon information and belief, Christopher Barkes was not placed under constant supervision nor was his status checked at regularly-scheduled intervals sufficient to prevent his suicide.
- 27. Upon information and belief, defendants either made provision to Christopher Barkes, or authorized the provision to Christopher Barkes, or failed to prevent the provision to Christopher Barkes, of bedding (such as bed sheets and linens) and/or other items that could be used by a suicidal inmate to harm himself.
- 28. Upon information and belief, at approximately 11:40 a.m. on November 14, 2004, Christopher Barkes was found unconscious in his cell by prison officials, who determined that he had hung himself with bedsheets.

- 29. Prison officials and/or FCM personnel attempted to revive Christopher Barkes unsuccessfully.
 - 30. Christopher Barkes was thereafter transferred to Christiana Hospital.
- 31. The ER referral completed by FCM and/or DOC personnel relating to the transfer of inmate Christopher Barkes to Christiana Hospital expressly noted that Mr. Barkes had a history of bipolar disorder.
- 32. Christopher Barkes was pronounced dead in Christiana Hospital on November 14, 2004.

COUNT I

Violation of Civil Rights under Color of State Law, 42 U.S.C. § 1983— Cruel and Unusual Punishment (by Karen Barkes as Administratrix against all individual defendants and FCM)

- 33. Paragraphs 1 to 32 are restated as if more fully set forth herein.
- 34. The vulnerability of Christopher Barkes to suicide constituted a serious medical need of which defendants knew or should have known, and the actions and/or inactions of defendants, under color of state law, in addressing or failing to address that need, constituted deliberate indifference which could be expected to lead to substantial and unnecessary suffering, injury, and/or death, and which did in fact lead to the death of Mr. Barkes.
- 35. As a result of the wrongful actions of the defendants, Mr. Barkes suffered attendant physical injuries, mental anguish, pain and suffering, and death, and was deprived of his right to life and his right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment, for which plaintiff Karen Barkes as Administratrix now seeks compensation.

COUNT II

Violation of Civil Rights under Color of State Law, 42 U.S.C. § 1983 – Failure to train and/or maintenance of wrongful customs, practices and polices (by Karen Barkes as Administratrix against FCM as a person and as a state actor, and against the individual FCM defendants)

- 36. Paragraphs 1-35 are restated as if more fully set forth herein.
- 37. In performing its medical services for the DOC, FCM and the individual FCM defendants were state actors performing state functions under color of state law.
- 38. The death of Christopher Barkes was the direct result of the customs, practices, policies and procedures of FCM and the individual FCM defendants, including but not limited to: a failure to properly train and supervise FCM personnel so as to properly recognize suicidal inmates and how to properly care for inmates identified as making previous attempts on their life, and/or a failure to institute appropriate procedures for the timely transmission of important medical information to appropriate personnel.
- 39. The aforesaid actions of FCM and the individual FCM defendants amounts to deliberate indifference to the rights of inmates, including the rights of Mr. Barkes.
- 40. As a result of the wrongful actions of the defendants, Mr. Barkes suffered attendant physical injuries, mental anguish, pain and suffering, and death, and was deprived of his right to life and his right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment, for which plaintiff Karen Barkes as Administratrix now seeks compensation.

COUNT III

Violation of Civil Rights under Color of State Law, 42 U.S.C. § 1983 – Failure to train and/or maintenance of wrongful customs, practices and polices (by Karen Barkes as Administratrix against the State of Delaware Department of Corrections and the individual defendant employees of the DOC)

- 41. Paragraphs 1 to 40 are restated as if more fully set forth herein.
- 42. The death of Christopher Barkes was the direct result of the customs, practices, policies and procedures of defendant Stanley Taylor, defendant Raphael Williams, the individual DOC defendants, and the defendant State of Delaware Department of Correction, including but not limited to: a failure to properly train and supervise DOC personnel so as to properly recognize suicidal inmates and how to properly care for inmates identified as making previous attempts on their life, and/or a failure to institute appropriate procedures for the timely transmission of important medical information to appropriate personnel.
- 43. The aforesaid actions of defendants constitute deliberate indifference to the rights of inmates who come into contact with employees of the DOC and FCM, including the rights of Mr. Barkes.
- 44. As a direct and proximate result of the actions of the Defendants, Christopher Barkes suffered attendant physical injuries, mental anguish, pain and suffering, and death, and was deprived of his right to life and his right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment, for which plaintiff Karen Barkes as Administratrix now seeks compensation.

COUNT IV

Wrongful Death under 10 Del. C. § 3724 (by Karen Barkes individually and Tina Grossman as next friend of Alexandra and Brittany Barkes, against FCM and the individual defendants)

Paragraphs 1-44 are restated as if more fully set forth herein. 45.

- 46. The aforesaid actions of the defendants caused the wrongful death of Christopher Barkes.
- 47. Plaintiffs are authorized to recover for the damages they have suffered as a result of the wrongful death of Christopher Barkes pursuant to the terms of 10 Del. C. § 3724, and they have suffered severe damages as identified thereunder, including but not limited to the loss of companionship and support of their husband and/or father, Christopher Barkes, with attendant and severe emotional anguish.

COUNT V

Survival action under 10 Del. C. § 3701 for medical malpractice (by Karen Barkes as Administratrix against FCM and the individual FCM defendants)

- 48. Paragraphs 1-44 are restated as if more fully set forth herein.
- 49. The aforesaid actions of the defendants constituted medical malpractice, causing great pain and suffering, physical injury, and death to Christopher Barkes.
- 50. Plaintiff Karen Barkes as Administratrix is authorized to recover for the damages suffered by Christopher Barkes as a result of the medical malpractice of the defendants, pursuant to 10 Del. C. § 3701.

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs demand that judgment be entered in their favor against defendants on the above claims, including awards of compensatory damages, punitive damages, costs of suit, interest, attorneys' fees under 42 U.S.C. § 1988 and any other appropriate or relevant statutory or common law basis, and such other and further relief as this Court may deem appropriate.

MARGOLIS EDELSTEIN

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(302) 777-4680

jmartin@margolisedelstein.com Attorneys for Plaintiff

DATE: February 16, 2006

≥JS 44 (Rev. 11/04)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

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